

retained ownership of his land on West Scots Hill Road as late as 1919 and possibly returned to the city's outskirts to live on Dock Street near 15th Street by 1901. Lofton was 48 at the time of the violence.

McLean Lofton was active in city affairs and served the community various roles, including as a director of the Metropolitan Trust Company. In the 1897 and 1900 tax lists, McLain Loftin owned property in block 482 valued at \$500. McLean was found living in Cape May County, New Jersey in 1910 along with other Wilmington/North Carolina refugees.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists; *Wilmington Star*, February 12, 1919; *Wilmington Messenger*, June 6, 1901.

Loughlin, James

A white clerk at the Front Street Market, Loughlin was targeted because of his support of Fusion politics and claims that he tried to sell weapons to blacks. Loughlin was probably one of the white men escorted to a train to leave town on the afternoon of November 11th.

Loughlin was not found in Wilmington in the 1880 census and there were 109 other men by that name in the U.S. at the time, with some born in Ireland. Loughlin lived at 614 S. Front in 1897. A man with the same name was listed as a carpenter living at 514 S. 2nd Street in the 1900 city directory. In 1900, Loughlin is recorded in the census as living at 514 S. 2nd Street and working as a carpenter.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Mallett, Alex

Mallett was a member of the Committee of Colored Citizens summoned to hear the demands of Waddell's Committee of 25 on November 9, 1898. He was 48 at the time of the violence. Mallett was listed in the 1897 city directory as a packer and lived at 604 Campbell Street. By 1900, Mallett had moved to 14 N. Front Street and was employed as a Porter. In 1897, he paid taxes on a property in Block 237 valued at \$1,200. Mallett was listed in the 1880 Wilmington census as a store clerk living with his grandmother on Campbell Street. Mallett was listed in the 1900 census as renting his home at 212 S. 7th Street. Mallett was born in North Carolina.

Sources: Prather, *We Have Taken a City*; Reaves, *Strength Through Struggle*; 1860-1930 census; 1897, 1900 city directories; Bill Reaves Collection, New Hanover County Public Library; McDuffie, "Politics in Wilmington;" Cody, "After the Storm;" 1890, 1897, 1900 New Hanover County Tax Lists.

Manly, Alexander L [Manley]

Manly was born near Raleigh in 1866. Family tradition held that his father was Governor Charles Manly. There is some confusion about Manly's father and he may have been Governor's Manly's grandson or nephew instead. Manly's legal father, Trim, was a slave on the Governor's plantation. Family tradition also held that Alex's mother Corrine was an enslaved maid in the household. Manly and his brothers were well educated and attended Hampton Institute. Alexander was listed in the 1880 census living in his father's household in Selma. Family tradition has held that Manly resented his heritage and that hatred may have driven him to react so strongly to Felton.

Manly was the target of the Democratic campaign in 1898 and his printing office was destroyed by the mob led by Alfred Moore Waddell in 1898. Soon after the publication of his contentious article in August, 1898, the owner of the building, M. J. Heyer evicted the business. At the same time, a group of black men surrounded the press to protect it from impending destruction by a white group of men. Manly then retaliated by proposing that blacks boycott white businesses. On the night prior to the riot, a Red Shirt mob searched for him but was unsuccessful in finding him. Manly would have been lynched or shot by the mob on the 10th had he been found but, because he was informed of the threat to his life, Manly and his brother Frank escaped the city. Some accounts record that he left prior to the violence but others indicate he left on the day of the riot. Tradition holds that he was given the passcode and money to leave town by Thomas Clawson and that he and Frank were light-skinned enough to pass as white through the